THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION. THE QUESTION IN MARYLAND The Determination of the Unionists.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON. THE INACTIVITY OF THE ADMINISTRATION. How the Rebels take Advantage of it. LACK OF HARMONY AMONG THE TRAITCRS.

TFIE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE A Deficiency of the Spirit of '76.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. TROUBLE AMONG THE TRAITORS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2, 1861-Evening. I wrote to you this morning in respect to the political clouds which are gathering over the sebessionist horizon; and private letters, received in the course of the day, from Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, confirm the worst fears of the South Carolina authorities. According to the accounts it seems that Upper Alabama is in spen rebellion sgainst the Yancevites, while even in the other parts of the State the proceedings at Montgomery are beforehand denounced as the work of designing politicians whose ambition has been foiled by the freemen of the North, and who are now bent on fastening their claws upon the people of the South, whom they wish to reduce to a bondage as appalling as that which sppresses the Africans. Yancey and Cobb have been burned in effigy in several localities; while, on the other hand, the reluctance of Chief-Jus-See Campbell, of the Supreme Court, to playing into the bands of the rebels, is well known at Montgomery. Few men are more respected for elevation of character, statesmanlike grasp of intellect, and enlarged sympathies with American petionality, than the Chief-Justice, who was a resident of Montgomery, before his removal with his family to Washington. It is said here that a man of his remarkable intellectual powers, and of his adamantine integrity, cannot be expected to join a revolution which has been instigated by low-minded demagogues and worthless persons like Yancey and Cobb. It is further asserted that Chief Justice Campbell, with his detestation of the illegal proceedings of fillibusters and pirates, of which he has given copious evidence in the Walker and Quitman case, cannot lend his

also result in piracy and freebooting. While the Alabama letters are thus full of despondency, those from Georgia are not more cheering for the Seressionists; and the tender of the Provisional Presidency to Stephens, far from being regarded favorably as a rallying point of the conservative classes, begins to be looked upon as a fatal mistake, considering the peculiar nature of Mr. Stephens, which, it is said, unfits him for the position assigned to him, this position requiring a total abnegation of those reasoning and mental powers which this gentleman possesses in a higher degree than any other public man South of Mason and Dixon's line. Large brains are the most terrible enemies which the sentiment-ridden and childish South can encounter. However a fictitious patriotism and the excitement of the hour may lead Mr. Stephens to the wrong path, his brain will irresistibly bring him back to the right one; and hence the despair of the impetuous and dashing Toombs passion, while the lower class of men of the Yancey and Cobb ilk are stung to the very core of their corrupted hearts by the awful sensations which association with superior men like Stephens never fails to produce upon the mind of those who feel instinctively crushed by the weight of their inferiority.

sanction to the ringleaders at the Montgomery

Convention, whose movement, if successful, must

While storms are thus brewing in Georgia and Alabama, the fears in regard to Virginia, Tendesee, and Kentucky are increasing, and in Louisiana, too, there is strong popular feeling against the Secessionists, it being commonly reported that one of the United States Senators from Louisiana has received positive instruction to resign his seat in the Senate.

Charleston is now the great focus of the news from the Secessionist States, and, leaving to your other correspondent the duty of enlightening you about the local movements in South Carolina, I will continue to keep you informed of the state of the Secessionist atmosphere generally. I cannot, however, conclude without referring with pain to the financial difficulties which begin to become more and more oppressive. The wife of one of the most unselfish and generous of the Secessionist leaders remarked to-day that her husband, after ruining his business (he is a cotton factor), and giving all his ready money (upward of \$30,000) to the State, his new not sufficient money left to supply her with the means of purchasing provisions for the daily wants of the family. This is one case out of hundreds. I am sorry to say. There are also here in Charleston a great number of shabby-genteel families, owning a few negroes, whose only means of subsistence are derived from the wages which these negroes can obtain. The misery of these families is now very great, for it is difficult in the present time for these negroes to earn even the miserable pittance upon which their mistresses and masters depend. These families correspond with those of the old noblesse in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, who are too poor to live without working, and who are too proud to work-with this difference, that those classes here do not possess the high mental and moral culture which constitutes the only redeeming quality of those in Europe. Yet these dilapidated relics of the fag-ends of Europasa Toryism seem to be reconciled to their we tehed condition as long as the printed assessment-book of the citizens of Charleston records their names in connection with their ownership

While financial difficulties, great and small, now beset this once presperous city, other difficulties of a still more formidable feature loom in the distance. It is conceded here that the election of Mr. Lincoln has for the first time in the whole history of the African race brought the African within the range of knowledge of American politics. The common talk amo, we the slaves on the plan- seventy men. If the conflict is to be avoided,

of two or three negroes.

tations, and here in the city, turns upon "the black President;" and however ludicrous and droll the association which Black Republicanism has thus foxered in the negro mind, it is an incontestable fact, that these associations exist, and the more impressionable and the less intelligent the nature of the African, the greater the danger of such crude and imperfect notions of politics upon his benighted mind. Other circumstances which have unhinged the usual placidity and equanimity of the negro's mind, relate to the persecutions and executions of Northern men in the remote interior districts; the negro's curiosity, not to say sympathy, being excited, and when he sees a man hung before his eyes, he acks why he has been hanged, and however much the real truth is kept from his knowledge, this attempt of dodging the question only increases the negro's interest in the matter.

THE CRIME OF THE ADMINISTRATION. From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 3, 1861. More than two months ago, in the early stages of this correspondence, after gaining a full knowledge of the purposes of the men who then held, as they now do, the destinies of South Carolina within their hands, I stated that those purposes embraced nothing less than the perpetual severance of the State from the Union; that they accepted all the consequences of revolution or rebellion, whichever it might be called or prove to be; that there would be no step backward, even from the extreme of meeting the Federal Goveroment in arms; and that the strugg'e, in whatever shape it might be developed, would not be relinquished until the State triumphed or was subjugated. I appeal to the eventful history of the last two months whether I was not right. Knowing the past we may judge of the future. The error of the Federal Government has been in not believing, at least in not acting as though it believed, that South Carolina was fully in earnest, whatever lateral questions there may have arisen. The nut of the matter from the beginning has been the possession of the forts and Government property in and about Charleston. In regard to that question, the Revolutionists have had far less faith in persuasion than force. Though they asked for the peaceable surrender of the forts, they scarcely expected to be gratified; and, therefore, the State adopted vigorous measures to accomplish her asking by force. The prime movers have scarcely for a moment doubted that the forts would, in the end, have to be besieged. If in the early stages of the Revolution the Federal Government had placed five hundred troops in the forts, with suitable instructions, the designs of the Revolutionists would have been forestalled as impossibilities. But another policy prevailed; and if the Government at that time was not actually in the hands of the Revolutionists, they had its sympathy. For upward of a month they have held forcible possession of three of the forts, and are on the eve of taking the only remaining one, at the cost of as many of the lives of their best men as shall be required to accomplish the purpose. But this one step remains to be taken to complete the programme, and South Carolina is about to take it, as she has taken the previous ones-at all hazards.

Still the Federal Government remains inert, does not profit by the past, is unable to comprehend the naked trath, or is indifferent to it. For the sake of peace, after the boggle with the Star of the West, it promised to be quiet and do nothing to disturb the existing status of things. It has observed that promise. Meanwhile, the Revolutionists have been making Herculean efforts in building fortresses on the islands that form the lips of the harbor, have strengthened Forts Moultrie. Johnson, and Pickens, surrounded Fort Sumter with upward of 200 guns-the work of not less than 3 000 men for more than a month, secured at the association with a colleague who is as some of the best engineering skill and most much guided by wisdom and judgment as he, valuable military experience the country affords of this Democratic Secession sterm. Mr. Price er the influence of bombast and to direct their operations; gathered munitions and was a prominent and active supporter of Bell and materials from the furthest extent of our own country, and even from Europe; constructed formidable floating batteries, and with an energy ward. It is views in favor of coercion are gall and patriotism which, if employed in a good cause, would be ground for the highest praise, have done almost everything to insure success in the conflict which they have never doubted must

> This is the way South Carolina has observed the agreement for preserving the existing status of things. Did the suspicion obtain that the Federal Government meditated reënforcing Fort Sumter, the bowl of bad faith and coercion filled the land, and the purpose was abandoned. While the Government has observed its promise to leave alone the garrison in Fort Sumter, that garrison has for upward of a month, every day and every hour in the day, been compelled to see transported within pistol shot of its battlements the huge engines that were to be used against them the moment South Carolina could say she was ready. They have been compelled for upward of a month to witness more than 3,000 men-the chivalry and the slaves mingled-toiling for the erection of batter es that were to pour their iron bail on their heads, and bid defiance to the Federal Government should it attempt to afford succor. This, I say, is the way the armistice has been observed

by South Carolina. These things have been well known to the Federal Government, and yet it has done nothing. It has suffered itself to be actually coerced by clamor to observe a compact which South Carolina was every hour violating. Even if the acts of the State did not before relieve the Government from the compact, the demand recently made for the unqualified surrender of Fort Sumter, accompanied by the threat if that demand was not complied with to take the Fort, certainly did absolve the Government from all agreement, and place on it the obligation, demanded alike by humanity and the highest considerations of policy, without another hour's delay, to reënforce the Fort. South Carolina accepts the hazards of her undertakings. Ought the Government to do less t Is the proposed attack on Fort Sumter a less undertaking than the reënforcing of it would be? And, nakedly, the question now is, which shall be done-Fort Sumter taken, reenforced, or surrendered ? L will not now discuss the probability of the Fort being able to make a successful defense. If the Government judges in that matter as accurately as it did in the matter of the Star of the West, we know bow much reliance to place in its plane. If Maj. Anderson has assured Government-which I do not believe he has done -that he requires no more men for a successful defense, then the world is destined to witness a defense such as it never before saw made by

then it is to be avoided, not by South Carolina. but by Maj. Anderson. It can be done only by the surrender of the Fort. The Government either believes Maj. Anderson can make a successful defense, or it expects him to surrender Fort Sumter to the Revolutionists. One is about as i credible as the other. The defense would seem almost impossible. The surrender would be little less than treason. If the reënforcing of Fort Sumter is really an impracticability, and if the remark reported to have been made by the President, that all the ships in the Navy could not do it, be true, then we have the reason why it is not done. No doubt, it would take many more than the entire Navy, if directed by the same kind of skill and energy as characterized the Star of the West undertaking. But reverse the case-place the Government where the State is, and the State in the situation the Government is in, and Fort Sumter would be reënforced within twenty-four hours. There is a single company in the city who would undertake

it. It only requires the will to do it. That Fort Sumter is not reenforced is the amazement and congratulation of the Revolutionists continually. If the Fort is not to be surrendered, then there will be a grand fight-three thousand against seventy men. If there is a fight, and the Fort not reënforced, the reasonable chances are that it will be taken, and no quarter given to the garrison. If there are to be reënorcements sent, which in all probability would bring on an engagement, it matters little when sent, only so far as the Government would have the advantage arising from the engagement, which is to decide the whole question, taking place before the Revolutionists are fully prepared.

The fleating battery (or batteries) will not be in readiness earlier than ten days from now, if as soon as that. The rifled cannon to be used in the siege have not yet arrived, and many things remain to be done.

Thus do we see that South Carolina has moved steadily forward to the accomplishment of her purposes, while the Government has done nothing but back and fill, if we except the brilliant affair of the Star of the West.

FROM MARYLAND.

THE BATTLE BEGUN-MERCANTILE TROUBLES.

From Our Own Correspondent.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 5, 1861.

The battle between rebelion and the laws is beginning to wax bot in our city.

To-night the enemies of the Federal Govern ment are to beli their orgies in or near the grog shops, and to send five representatives (fit ones they will be !) to a City Convention, which is to elect twesty-two deputies of the Euch Louis Lowe and Robert M. McLane school to the State Convention appointed to assemble on the 18th inst, in this city, under the protection of the new Police.

The Virginia news is a damper upon the move ment-nay, it is plmost an extinguisher.

The Minute or Bell and Everett Men, now military organization of a thousand strong, are out in this morning's papers, denouncing the treasonable movement of Messrs. Lowe, McLane, & Co., and cailing on the friends of law and order not to lend any countenance to it, by their presence. The facts that the late Secession meeting refused to display the American flag, or to have any music, so as to avoid a call for the national airs, and that the chairman of the meeting refused to put the question on the Resolutions, so as to hear the mays, have excited interse indignation among all classes, and cooled off hundreds of hasty sympathizers,

The Hon. William Price, one of the eldest and most extermed members of the Baltimere bar, and a native of Maryland, is out in this morn ing's Americas, in a well-written and judicion paper, upon the duty of our State in the midst of Mr. Lincoln first, and for adjustment afterand wormwood to the rebels, just as the execution of all law is to off-nders against it.

The public mind is greatly incensed at the in selent protest of our Secessionists against the adnoission to the Compromise Conference of Gov. Hicks's appointers.

It is apprehended that the heavy payments due by many of our mercantile houses to your city, the course of this month, will have the effect of closing up several establishments, unless great forbearance is shown. The goods in most cases are still in store, for there has been almost a total stoppage of sales at this point.

The Hon, Jake Thompson's revelations about cizing on Washington would have put some people in this State in an unpleasant fix, if he had told the names of the conspirators, who made his house their headquarters.

THE VOTE AGAINST SECESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent. BALTIMORE, Feb. 5, 1861. In Talbot County, where the Secessionists

made the most violent efforts to carry their ticket, the Federalists met them at the polls, and routed them horse, foot, and dragoous, the vote being a heavy one on a mere voluntary issue. The majority against holding a Sovereign Convention is over 200, and the Union ticket is elected by even a larger majority. In Easton the Seceders were successful, but in the farming regious they made very little impression with their heretical notions.

The Secession Democracy brought out some ,500 voters of their way of thinking, last night, at the Ward meetings. The selections of repre sentatives to the City Convention consist, chiefly, of the old-line champions of Democracy, with the exception of here and there a few lenders to keep the rank and file in order. The most prominent among the latter are H. A. Cooper (ship-builder), G. W. Mowbray (merchant), L. S. Teakle Wallis and B. C. Presstman (lawyers), Augustus Albert (capitalist), W. T. Walters (distiller), and Thomas Winans (capitalist and inventor of eight steamer). The latter gertleman is the wealthiest man in Baltimore, being supposed to be worth some twenty millions of dollars. His sympathies with Secession do not extend, it is said, beyond his wish to see the Democratic party in the ascendant again. John C. Legrand (Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals), is one of the delegates.

The Virginia vote is a bitter pill to the Maryland Secessionists, but they still hope that John Tyler & Co. will work things in the Willard Dancing Room Conclave in such a manner as to precipitate the Old Dominion into the vortex. And when we remember that Unionism in Vir-

ginta is quite as offensive to Republicanism as Secessionism is, it is impossible to say what may not take place.

Governor Pickens, who boasted "he was born insensible to fear," and who was rebuked by Mr. Adams with the remark, " and so are all babies," appears to have discovered, at last, that there has been a sudden increase of the population of Fort Sumter.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

SOFTENING OF THE SPINAL COLUMN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Cerrespondent.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1861. When I came, at your request, to this Key stone Capital, I was instructed to deal principally in facts. I have, according to the best of my information and ability, followed out your instructions, and have thereby given no small measure of offense to those, who, from some reason, seem ashamed of the company in which they have been drilling for the last week or two. Herein your correspondent finds great encouragement. The conviction of sin is the precursor of repentance, in most cases. It is hoped that this may prove to be the case in the present instance. Daily Telegraph, of this city, pronounces the statements of your correspondent "false in every respect," in stating that many of the members elected by Republicans had so voted and acted with radical Democrats as to leave "no reliable Republican majority " on national questions. It further says:

" No vote whatever has been given by these gentlemen which can ever be construed by the most ultra Republicans into an abandonment of any principle advocated by the Republican party during the last

Your correspondent asks the attention of all the Republican readers of THE TRIBUNE to the following facts: When the resolution to appoint Commissioners was before the House, the following amendment was offered by Mr. Hafins:

"Said Commissioners are hereby instructed not to accode to any demands which may be made by the Commissioners of the Southern States to establish Swarry in any State or Territory where it does not

The following were the Nays against this Chicago Platform resolution:

Abbutt Anderson Amstreng Ashcom, Abstin, Ball Bisch-Filler, Risk: Boyer, Eressler, Bressler, Brusdusat, Butler-Byres, Cadwell, Clark, Collins, Cope, Dumont, Divine Doubly, Darbid, Burgar, Donlor, Ebunberger, Gaskil, Gib-bury, Rapper, Harrwy, Heek, Hill, Hillman, Richn, Irvir, Kibe-Ruch, Lawrence, Leisenting Lichtenwanner, Lewiter, Mc-Rich, Lawrence, Leisenting Lichtenwanner, Lewiter, Mc-Bissogh, Vanifold, Moore, Murrison, Myers, Cher, Osterhout, Paliere & Freeden, Randad, Heaf, Bhomes, Eddowsky, Roller, Schruck, Esteparat, Smith (Harks), South (Fills), Sebenoon, Schreck, Esteparat, Smith (Harks), South (Fills), Sebenoon, Schreck, Esteparat, Smith (Harks), South (Fills), Sebenoon, Schreck, Esteparat, Smith (Harks), South (Fills), Sebenoon,

Of these, 25 were elected as Democrats, Now, I leave the "ultra Republicans" of the country o judge whether this was an abandonment of an important principle " advocated by the Republican party during the last canvass." If the readers of THE TRIBUNE can select the 39 Republicans from the above list, I will admit that the statement that they had identified themselves with the radical Democrats is false. This is only one of many votes of a similar nature, within the past two weeks.

The Telegraph itself has turned short about, since Mr. Cameron indorsed Mr. Bigler's concesenn in the United States Senate. Previous to that time it had been opposed to all concession. Now, however, it comes out with a four-column article, proposing something like the Crittenden whene. The article is important only from the fact that it reflects the views of Gov. Curtin. I am informed by one of the most reliable members of the House, that the article was written by a gentleman in the Eastern part of the State-a native of Virginia-and that it was submitted to Gov. Curtin for his inspection and approval. He gave it his sanction, and it may be ... ked upon as the opinions of the State Adminis tration. There is no disputing the fact that the Governor is a little inclined to softening of the spinal column, and is urging the temporizing policy upon his friends in the Legi-lature. I must resterate my opinion, founded on ten days pretty close observation here, that Peousylvania Pennsylvania who elected them, I think the dealing of the money at New-Orleans has visibly differed a few, but the majority do not feel in clued to face the State Administration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINOR ITEMS. LETTER FROM LIEUT. BERRYMAN.

Lient, O. H. Berryman, in command of the United n a letter to a Pensocola paper, in which he says:

"My orders from the proper authorities of a Govern-ment I have loved and served as faithfully as I could, still respect, and when that Government shall be dis-lived by the decision of my meat and noble State Virginia), I hope to prove myself worthy of holding a mission even under a Southern Confederacy.'

commission even under a So, there Confederacy."

AFFARIS IN ALABAMA.

The following is an extract from a private business letter from a gentlemant of wealth, influence, and respectability in Northern Alabama:

ALABAMA, Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.

You will have beand before this that this State is out.

You will have heard before this that this State is out of the Union, not, however, by a vote of the people, but by the act of hot-headed, corrupt-hearted traitors, ith the Governor at the head. If the action of the Convention had been submitted to the people, as it ought to have been, the decisi on would have been set while. A majority of the people are for the Union as long as there is any hope of obtaining our rights, and it they cannot be secured to us in the Union, then for the whole South to go off in a body.

My laid is in the market. If I could obtain a fair that I would set I to market.

My lard is is the market. If I could obtain a fair ite, I would sell to-morrow. The course pursued v South Carolina and the leading set in this State is minous, and will get worse the further it goes, unless things change. I hope they will become aware of the things change. I hope they will become aware of the folly and rashness of their proceedings, and that matters may yet be so arranged as to preserve the Union in peace and quiet. It would be better for the whole, however, if South Caroline was set off by herself. If there is a Southern Confederacy, if she is in it, she will be a pest and eventually a curse to it. If the Union is to be torn to pieces, may the Lord, in bis great mercy, preserve the country from war and bloodshed. Will you please subscribe for and send to me, the best conservative paper in your city; I should like to have the general news from the North. Money is more scarce and times are harder than I have even known them. I came here shortly after the land sales. The times were hard and money scarce then, but not e times were hard and money scarce then, but no

The times were hard and money scarce then, but not to compare to the present.

The bog cholera swept through this region in the Fall of 1859. All are ment buyers and almost all corn buyers, and no money to buy with. The crop of corn

in North Alabama is an average of a half crop. Cotton crop averaged about 450 in the seed per acre. Property is falling in value.

A UNION PARTY IN CHARLESTON.

Private letters from Charleston state that so far from all the people there being secessionists, there are many of them in favor of the Union, and if they were only of them in favor of the Union, and if they were only assured that the United States Government would protect them, they would come out openly in opposition to the disestrous poincy upon which the State has entered. The writers believe that a strong reactionary feeling can be produced among those who were harried into hostility to the General Government, and there is a movement on foot to send a delegation to Washington to ask the President if he will exercise all his powers to protect those who shall raily to the cause of the Union. It is further asserted that if satisfactry assurances cannot be obtained from Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Lincoln will, on his assumption of office, be applied to, and if he pledges himself to stand by the Union men in Charleston and other parts of the State, they will boldly declare their sentiments, and do battle for the Union.

[N. Y. Sun, Feb. 7. (N. Y. San, Feb. 7.

The Zanesville Courier of the lat instant contains the particulars of the stocking murder of Wm. Wil

kins, a few days previous, at Sewellsville, Belmont County, Obio. The murdered man was engaged in a heated discussion of the national troubles, during which he carnestly sided with the South, and, exhibiting a pistol, expressed his willingness to fight for her. One of his companions, who had taken part in the discussion, requested Wilkins to let him see the pistol, and, upon his complance with the request, remarked that if those were Wilkins's centiments, it was as good a time new as any other to make a commencement, and place where American officers were made, where our Major Andersons came from. At this an new any other to make a commencement, and place where heard, but in an instant he now as any other to make a commencement, and plac-ing the weapon at the breast of the latter, fired, the ball entering the heart and killing him instantly. No arrests were made.

NAME OF STREET AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTIES.

TRYING IT ON THE LION. Various reports were in circulation yesterday with regard to an alleged outrage perpetrated Saturday list, by parties whose names we have not heard, upon the person of Capt. Vaughan of the British ship Kalos, now lying in our port. The accounts are so contradictory, that we forbear any further reference to the matter paril the facts shall have been accertained. We

until the facts shall have been ascertained. ter until the facts shall have been ascertained. We may say, though, that if the circumstances as related to us be true, we stand in a pretty fair way for a national trouble with the British Government. Such things, however, generally gather as they go from month to mouth, and we hope the affair will turn out to have been greatly exaggerated.

FORT SUMTER.

We have been favored with a perseal of an import-

We have been favored with a perusal of an important and interesting private letter from a member of the garrison of Fort Sunter, to a frierd in this city, which gives a graphic description of the state of affairs in that important post, and flatly contradicts some of the statements in reference to it which recently a peared. Its principal passages are as follows:

"FORT SUMPER, S. C., Jan. 27, 1861.

"FORT SUMPER, S. C., Jan. 27, 1861.

"Our present status may be described as the tall before the storm. The papers will tell you many things about us that are utterly and entirely false. We are yet receiving no fresh provisions of any kind from Charleston. A quantity of hest was sent some days ago, but as no arrangement had yet been made with the authorities, we sent it back, saying to Gov. Pickens that the province of the particular and the sum of the form of the state of the stat that if we were to be furnished as a right, we would make the customary arrangements in town, but if it was sent as a civil ty or courtesy, we declined to receive anything. The papers here publish falsehoods every day. That we are receiving fresh provisions is false; that our bear was fired into by a battery on Sollivan's Lehnd is also false; and that Major Anderson is a Secsionist is equally so. And thus it goes on. We have no way of making known our position, except through Washington. We are, to all intents and purses, in as perfect a state of siege as if actual war pre-aid. No boat leaves our fort for town, or approaches without a white flag. All communication, except or maile, is cut off, as it has always been since we ocor maile, is cut off, as it has allowed been since we do not not continue to the fort. Our provisions are running short, and we have now no sugar or coffee for the officers, at the men are on half rations. We have not enough a anything but flour and pork to hast for any leogh finne. Our women and children have for New York to Wednesday. It is better they should be away. on Wetherday. It is better they should be away,
One gives are all up, and we are venting the progress
of counts. If the Crittenden resolutions or their equivaleat do not pass, the entire South is gone. This fort
is cold and damp. We have insufficient fuel and food,
and nething but salt to breathe, which I despire. But
a soldier's life is always gay, 'you know.'

THE ATTACK ON SUMTER DEFERRED.

THE ATTACK ON SUMTER DEFERRED.

Up to Thur-day, I believe, the popular impression as that an assemb was imminent. Now we have de-

Up to Thur-day. I believe, the popular impression was that an assault was imminent. Now we have deterred it, and are all looking to the action of the convention of Secoling States, which meets to morrow, at Mortgonery. Alabama. It is felt that nothing can be bored from Washington in response to the diumatum of south Carolina, and that Col. Hayne, unreagnized or only dubiously admitted in his official caractity, had better come home. When the demand for the rendition of Fort Sunter shall be made in the name of a Southern Canfederacy, though as yet consisting but of six States, the Government, however unwilling to grant it, will be obliged to do so or accept the alternative of civil war. That is how we stand at present.

There are reasons within reasons, of course, for this assent to temporary inactivity. Some of our cannon

There are reasons within reasons, of course, for this assent to temporary inactivity. Some of our cannon on James and Morris Islands lack gan carriages, we want mere amountains, and the floaring battery is incomplate. It visited it yesterday; it promises to be more formidable than I had anticipated. The taller end, that where the cannon will be placed, now presents a front of over seventy feet in width, while eight port-holes are prepared for their accommodation. It then rises from the bottom to a hight of about twenty feet, and is at least seventy in whith from front to rear. Correntees are at work on it continually.

et, and is at least seventy in which from from the early arpenters are at work on it continually.

Notwith landing these remens for holding back, is pause offends many, the Rhett-Morency party paralarly. They would willingly procipitate matters, the hope of scening the achievance and completity the dubious border States, which they represent as it the dubious border States, which they represent as iternately cajoled and builted by you like k Republi-ates. Secretly, too, they denomice and openly con-ern Gov. Pickens, who is reaging a plentiful harvest the thoras besetting authority. He has even been asted upon by belifigerent Charlestonians, whom he has as how to asswer. The popular feeling, always true to extreme views in times of revolution, sides The Marson. But for the fact that his one has In The Mercury. But for the fact that this one has and The Mercury. But for the fact that this one has sen, from the outset, under the control of authority, out Sanater would have been attacked long ago. The muse of it is beginning to sound like a reproach in the are of the more susceptible and fiery-tempered South makings. I heard one, not two mights ago, declare at he felt his blod boil whenever he heard it the felt his blod boil whichied, shamed and thored, that his State was stubified, shamed and raced, in the eyes of the world, as long as that flag and the country in the c flew there; that the tearing it down might be counted than at the cost of a thousand lives, of which his own should be cheerfully laid down as the foremost. And he inquestionably spoke his convictions. [Evening Post Charleston Correspondence.

THE CHARLESTON HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS SWEPT

AWAY.

It could be done without much difficulty, in spite of the batteries on Morris, on James and Sulivan's Islands, of the watch-boats, rockets and blue-lights Islands, of the watch-boats, rockets and blue-lights which are, each night, ready to start into action upon an alarm of any attempt to enter the harbor. For, first of all, know that the five ships sunk in the main channel have entirely disappeared—not a vestige of them remaining. In point of fact Charleston harbor cannot be blockaded; a swift westerly wind will remove any obstructions. The Emily St. Pierre, drawing sixteen fect of water, came in with perfect impunity. Suppose, now, a vessel with a commander determined to avail himself of this fact, by night, steering the tip up to she walls of Fort Samter, or disembarkdirectly up to the walls of Fort Samter, or disembark-ing troops by means of boats? There is a light always burning nocturually on the fortress, which we, South Carolinians, are at present unable to extinguish.

COTTON SHIPMENTS.
You will be surprised to learn that a good deal of cotton has been sent off from our wharves during the past week, cleared, provisionally, in English vessels. Georgia, however, shrewd, solid, tong headed Georgia, is gamering the principal business advantages of secession. In a letter recently received by me from a friend at Savannah, he states that that harbor never presented such a lively spectacle, that secession consti tutes only the second topic in men a minds, everybody being intent on getting rich as fact as possible. EFFECT OF SECESSION ON THE COTTON-CARKY-

The secession movement bids fairly to change alto-

gether the route of so much of the cotton crop of the South as was wont to and its way via New-Orleans and Charleston to the Eastern States. I losted of tak-ing the senhoard route, now, shippers have their cotton brought to Pittsburgh by river from Memphis, and sent bence by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia large quantities are also carried over the Central Illi-nois, Southern Michigan, and Grand Trank railways, and from Parkersburgh over the Baltimore and Ohio road. The distance is accomplished with incredible speed, and the rates but little higher than under the old system. There are three steamers running regularly between Pittsburgh and Memphis, all of which get as much cotton as they can carry for the return trip. Beside there, the transient steamers bring up more or less every trip, so that, between all, the quantity arriving

every trip, so that, between all, the quantity arriving here every week now is large beyond orecedent. In November, as we find by the books of the Peunsylvania milroad, 6,106 bales went over that fine. The amount stipped in December, owing so the condition of the river, was but 3,666 bales, but in January it reached 8,951, so that, for the last three months, we have a total of 18,123 bales. There are 3,000 bales on their way here now, and anteh more lying at Memphis and Chacianati, the whole destined for Philadelphis, New-York, Lowell, &c., via the Central road, and with all this the bosiness has but begun to develop itwith all this, the beainess has but begun to develop itself. Six months hence, should the present troubles
continue, the great bulk of the cotton-carrying trade of
the seceding seabcard cities will take the inland route
to the Eastern States. [Pittsburgh Eve. Chronicle.
CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN THE COTTON MARKET.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN THE COTTON MAIRET.

The almost unparalleled activity of our cotton market for the past few weeks continues unabated. By reference to our commercial column it will be seen that sales were effected yesterday to the amount of over three thousand bales. This is almost wholly taken by Northern buyers. We are reliably informed that there has been, thus far this week, over seven thousand bales of cotton shipped to the Otio River and the North, while but a trifle over three thousand bales. North, while but a trifle over three thousand bales have gone to New-Orleans. This is an entire revolution of things in the past month. There are now fifty thousand bales of cotton in this city, and of this over thirteen thousand has already been purchased b Northern buyers, and is to-day awaiting shipment in that direction, while a very limited amount is engaged for the South. Such is the rush of cotton northward, and so scarce the boats to carry it, that an Ohio River steamer is hardly at the landing before she has engagesteamer is hardly at the landing before she has engage-ments for all she can stem the tide under. [Memphis (Tenn.) Avaimabe, Feb. 1.

CURIOUS SCENE IN A WASHINGTON THEATER.

Quite an exciting scene occurred in the theater on Monday night as "Our American Cousin at Home" was being played. While the panorams of the Hudson was passing before the audience, a view of West Point was presented. Lord Dundreary (Mr. Sothern) asked what place it was; Miss Shaw answered, that it was the place where American officers were made, where our Major Andersons came from. At this answer a few hisses were heard, but in an instant the cheers of the audience drowned them; the gentlemen cheered, and the ladies, who are ever true to their country, showed their patioitiem by waving their handkerchiefs. In the meantime the orchestra struck up that patriotic time "The Red. White and Blas," which added to the already exciting scene.

[Washington Republican.

BAH!

Some of the violently patriotic travelers who arrive

tained solved the Londolphure last Wester to your

Some of the violently patriotic travelers who arrive at Loui-ville, Ky., from the secoding States, record their names on the hotel books as coming from "The Republic of Mississippi," &c., and some of the sen-ble citizens occasionally write "Bah?" opposite the

THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE, ETC.

Gov. Pickens is denounced by many as being a perfect old fogy. I never heard any one speak unkindly of his wife, however. She is a perfect bundle of fascinations, and the younger officers go crazy over her. I saw her at Fort Moultaie the other afternoon, enting an immense dash. The troops were reviewed for her espe is I benefit.

Of the 1,500 men on Sullivan's Island, hardly a company has a dress alike. Many stalwart fellows have harried from their homes, bearing only their trusty rife, while some have extemporized a costume d la Garihaldi. This red blouse is very picturesque, and the bearers of it are men of great muscle, and powerful fellows in every sense.

Gov. Aiken has recently purchased a number of Amastrong guns in England, paying \$10,000 apiece, lie will shortly present them to the State. Every day I hear, from undoubted sources, of large amounts being sent to the Governor, ranging from \$500 to \$0.000. THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE, ETC.

being sent to the Governor, ranging from \$500 to \$5,000. [Charleston correspondent Phil. Press.

A first-rate horse was sold at auction in Hartford, on Saturday, for two dollars and fifty cents. There's more of the bitter fruits, says The Courant. Thirty years ago that same horse was sold for nine dollars, and was considered cheap at that.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

To the Members of the Legislature.

As the people demand relief against the precent 1 uitous and oppressive monopoly, we propose to give you its history, so that you may act understandingly. In 1845 the Common Council, by resolution, authorized the construction of a pier fronting the east end of the Battery, and granted its use for nine years to C. Van derbilt, O. Mauran, and the Richmond Turnpike Com pany, for the purpose of a ferry to Staten Island. It 1846 it was provided that the pier should be built at the expense of the Company. In 1849 this grant, with a ferry franchise to Staten Island, was confirmed to C Vanderbilt. In 1853 Vanderbilt transferred the ferry to a company of which George Law is the principal associate. In 1856 the ferry lease was extended t George Law & Co. for ten years, but excluding the

use of the westerly side of the pier. The first fact to which we call attention is that th grant and lease are void, the pier having been con structed without the authority of the State, in front of the Battery, and a portion of the Battery thrown into

the street, to give access to it.

That the Corporation could not legally make the grant, Vanderbilt and Law were notified, by the restrictions on the Battery title, and the maps of the city Still they have had the uninterrupted use of the pier and George Law has even had the hardihood, in de fiance of the restrictions, and without authority, to ran, for some seven years past, what he calls a ferry

from the westerly side of the per.

The only foundation for the grant of a ferry franchis by the city is the ancient charter, which confers an ex clusive ferry right "all around Manhattan Island to the opposite shores thereof": it may well be doubted whether this extends to Staten Island, but it is certain that there can be no legal ferry from a terminus in the city, beyond the control of either grantee or Corpo

the previous speculation, out of the State property, under a city title, and having obtained a like grant from the City
Corporation of a pier opposite the northern part of the
Ballery, applied to the Legislature for its confirmation.
George Law's company likewise applied for a law actioning the City Corporation to lease to them, (not for ten years but) as long as they might agree, two hundred and fifty feet more of Battery front.

Fach contented with his share of the proposed speculation, the two of course acted in harmony, and Robert Christic, the representative from Richmond County in the Assembly, nearly succeeded in having the incubus fastened upon the island of confiding the keys of its communication with the city, to the rival Commodores who have retarded its growth fifteen years.

In 1860 Vanderbilt again nearly succeeded in effecting his object, but no bill was introduced on behalf of George Law's Company. A petition, however, from the people of Staten L-land, signed by about 750 residents, was presented to the Senate Feb. 25th, and a bill a city title, and having obtained a like grant from the City

both Senate and Assembly with the fol

lowing provisions: low ing provisions:

Suction I impowers the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund
of the City of New-York to establish, by a lesse of not exceeding on years at any enertime, so many ferrise between the City
of New-York and much points on State Island between the
Sall of Sang Harbor on the Kills and the Government fortifiers
on to the Narrews, as they may consider conductive to the

inh ic convenience.

Sec. 2. Renewals of leases for like periods to be made at public motion; the notice to specify the terms and conditions of

in the state of the prints on the control of the state of the state of the prints of the state of the prints of the state of the prints of the property in detail which the new issue will be completed to take at an appraisal, and the state of the property in detail which the new issue will be completed to take at an appraisal, and the state correction of the property in detail which the new issue will be completed to take at an appraisal, and the state correct of the property in detail which the results correct the appraisal to the property at the state the forty landings of the former issues, whether such appraisals be demanded or not by the former issues.

Sec. 4. The commissioners of the Stating Found may appraisal be demanded or not by the former issues.

Sec. 5. The Commissioners of the Stating Found may appraisal be demanded or not by the former issues.

Sec. 5. The Commissioners of the Stating Found may appraisal be demanded or not by the former issues.

Sec. 5. The Commissioners of the Stating Found may appraisal be property, and to graph the property.

Sec. 6. The Commissioners of the Stating Found may appraise the Stating Found and the stating found may appraise the stating the stating for the stating found may appear the stating the stating and the stating the stating and the stating appraisal stating and the stating appraisal stating

Application was made the first year for redress to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who have not approved, according to the lease, any of the boats. Those officers promptly appointed the Hon Jacob. A.